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# INFINITESIMAL CHANGE OF STABLE BASIS

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**ABSTRACT.** The purpose of this note is to study the Maulik-Okounkov  $K$ -theoretic stable basis for the Hilbert scheme of points on the plane, which depends on a “slope”  $m \in \mathbb{R}$ . When  $m = \frac{a}{b}$  is rational, we study the change of stable matrix from slope  $m - \varepsilon$  to  $m + \varepsilon$  for small  $\varepsilon > 0$ , and conjecture that it is related to the Leclerc-Thibon conjugation in the  $q$ -Fock space for  $U_q \widehat{\mathfrak{gl}}_b$ . This is part of a wide framework of connections involving derived categories of quantized Hilbert schemes, modules for rational Cherednik algebras and Hecke algebras at roots of unity.

## 1. INTRODUCTION

Maulik and Okounkov [24, 25] developed a new paradigm for constructing interesting bases in the equivariant cohomology and  $K$ -theory of certain algebraic varieties with torus actions. These are called **stable bases** and can be defined for any conical symplectic resolution in the sense of [5, 6], in particular, for Nakajima quiver varieties. In this paper, we present an explicit conjectural description of the  $K$ -theoretic stable bases for  $\text{Hilb}_n$ , the Hilbert scheme of  $n$  points on  $\mathbb{C}^2$ .

The definition of the stable basis involves a choice of a Hamiltonian one parameter subgroup, which is unique in this case (strictly speaking, there are two possible choices since one can invert the parameter), and a choice of  $\mathcal{L} \in \text{Pic}(\text{Hilb}_n) \otimes (\mathbb{R} \setminus \mathbb{Q})$ . We abuse notation and refer to such  $\mathcal{L}$  as “line bundles”, though they are formal irrational multiples of actual line bundles. Since  $\text{Pic}(\text{Hilb}_n)$  has rank 1 with generator  $\mathcal{O}(1)$ , we write  $\mathcal{L}_m$  for the line bundle associated to  $m \in \mathbb{R} \setminus \mathbb{Q}$ . The construction of [25] produces a basis:

$$\left\{ s_\lambda^m \right\}_{\lambda \vdash n} \in K_{\mathbb{C}^* \times \mathbb{C}^*}(\text{Hilb}_n) \quad \forall m \in \mathbb{R} \setminus \mathbb{Q} \quad (1.1)$$

For  $m = 0$  the basis  $s^m$  is expected to match the (plethystically transformed) Schur polynomial basis, and for  $m = \infty$  it coincides with the (modified) Macdonald polynomial basis. Therefore, the stable basis for general  $m$  can be thought of as interpolating between the bases of Schur and Macdonald polynomials. We are interested in “walls”, i.e. those:

$$m \in \mathbb{R} \quad \text{such that} \quad \left\{ s_\lambda^{m+\varepsilon} \right\}_{\lambda \vdash n} \neq \left\{ s_\lambda^{m-\varepsilon} \right\}_{\lambda \vdash n}$$

Throughout this paper,  $\varepsilon$  denotes a very small positive real number. There are only discretely many walls for each fixed  $n$ , all expected to be of the form  $m = \frac{a}{b}$  with  $0 < b \leq n$ . The following conjecture prescribes how the stable basis changes upon crossing these walls:

**Conjecture 1.2.** (see Conjecture 4.17 for the precise formulation): For  $m = \frac{a}{b}$  with  $\gcd(a, b) = 1$ :

$$\text{the matrix taking} \quad \left\{ s_\lambda^{m+\varepsilon} \right\}_{\lambda \vdash n} \quad \text{to} \quad \left\{ s_\lambda^{m-\varepsilon} \right\}_{\lambda \vdash n}$$

coincides with the Leclerc-Thibon involution [21, 22] for  $U_q \widehat{\mathfrak{gl}}_b$ , up to conjugation by the diagonal matrix that produces the renormalization (4.16).

To approach this conjecture, we use a principle going back to the work of Grojnowski and Nakajima, which says that one should work with  $\text{Hilb}_n$  together for all  $n \in \mathbb{N}$ . Namely, define:

$$K = \bigoplus_{n=0}^{\infty} K_{\mathbb{C}^* \times \mathbb{C}^*}(\text{Hilb}_n) \quad (1.3)$$

Feigin-Tsybaliuk [11] and Schiffmann-Vasserot [31] have constructed an action of the spherical double affine Hecke algebra (DAHA)  $\mathcal{A}$  of type  $GL_\infty$  on  $K$ , albeit each in a different language. The algebra  $\mathcal{A}$  has numerous  $q$ -Heisenberg subalgebras  $\mathcal{A}^{(m)}$ , parametrized by rational numbers  $m$ . In a previous papers [28, 29], the second named author proved that the action of  $\mathcal{A}^{(m)}$ , written in the stable basis

$s^m$ , is given by ribbon tableau formulas akin to those studied by Lascoux, Leclerc and Thibon [19]. We conjecture that this is a special case of the following more general phenomenon.

**Conjecture 1.4.** (see Conjecture 5.4 for the precise formulation): For  $m = \frac{a}{b}$  with  $\gcd(a, b) = 1$ :

$$\text{there exists an action } U_q \widehat{\mathfrak{gl}}_b \curvearrowright K \quad (1.5)$$

such that:

- (1)  $K$  is a level 1 vacuum module for  $U_q \widehat{\mathfrak{gl}}_b$ , isomorphic to the Fock space
- (2) The subalgebra  $\mathcal{A}^{(m)}$  embeds into  $U_q \widehat{\mathfrak{gl}}_b$  as the standard diagonal  $q$ -Heisenberg subalgebra, and this embedding intertwines its action on  $K$  from [11, 28, 31] with the action (1.5)
- (3) The bases  $s^{m-\varepsilon}$  and  $s^{m+\varepsilon}$  are, respectively, the standard and costandard bases for the action (1.5) (up to renormalization).

We expect that the above “slope  $m$  action” of  $U_q \widehat{\mathfrak{gl}}_b$  on Fock space has interesting algebraic, geometric and combinatorial meaning, generalizing the recent results about the “slope  $m$  action” of  $\mathcal{A}^{(m)}$  [2, 15, 26]. We support the conjectures with the following results.

**Theorem 1.6.** Suppose that  $\gcd(a, b) = \gcd(a', b) = 1$ . Then the actions of  $\mathcal{A}^{(\frac{a}{b})}$  and of  $\mathcal{A}^{(\frac{a'}{b})}$  on  $K$  are conjugate to each other by the transition matrix between the bases  $s^{\frac{a}{b}}$  and  $s^{\frac{a'}{b}}$ .

**Theorem 1.7.** Conjectures 1.2 and 1.4 are equivalent.

Conjecture 1.2 was verified for  $n \leq 6$  and all rational slopes  $m = \frac{a}{b}$  by explicit computer calculations. Note that by (4.14), it is sufficient to check slopes  $m \in [0, 1)$  and by Proposition 4.18 one can assume  $b \leq n(n-1)$ . Therefore, one has finitely many slopes to check for each  $n$ .

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## 2. SYMMETRIC FUNCTIONS AND HILBERT SCHEMES

**2.1.** Much of the present paper is concerned with the ring of symmetric functions in infinitely many variables  $x_1, x_2, \dots$ :

$$\Lambda = \mathbb{Z}[x_1, x_2, \dots]^{\text{Sym}} \quad (2.1)$$

There are a number of generating sets of (2.1), perhaps the most fundamental being the monomial symmetric functions:

$$m_\lambda = \text{Sym} \left( x_1^{\lambda_1} x_2^{\lambda_2} \dots \right)$$

where  $\lambda = (\lambda_1 \geq \lambda_2 \geq \dots)$  goes over all partitions of natural numbers. Particular instances of monomial symmetric functions are the power sum functions:

$$p_k = m_{(k)} = x_1^k + x_2^k + \dots$$

and the elementary symmetric functions:

$$e_k = m_{(1,1,\dots,1)} = \sum_{i_1 < \dots < i_k} x_{i_1} \dots x_{i_k}$$

As a ring,  $\Lambda$  is generated by the elementary symmetric functions:

$$\Lambda = \mathbb{Z}[e_1, e_2, \dots]$$

and is generated by power sum functions upon tensoring with  $\mathbb{Q}$ :

$$\tilde{\Lambda} := \Lambda \bigotimes_{\mathbb{Z}} \mathbb{Q} = \mathbb{Q}[p_1, p_2, \dots]$$

Additive generators are always indexed by partitions  $\lambda$ :

$$\Lambda = \mathbb{Z}[e_\lambda]_{\lambda \text{ partition}} \quad \text{where} \quad e_\lambda = e_{\lambda_1} e_{\lambda_2} \dots$$

and:

$$\tilde{\Lambda} = \mathbb{Q}[p_\lambda]_{\lambda \text{ partition}} \quad \text{where} \quad p_\lambda = p_{\lambda_1} p_{\lambda_2} \dots$$

A symmetric function is called **integral** if it lies in the image of  $\Lambda \hookrightarrow \tilde{\Lambda}$ . A basis of  $\tilde{\Lambda}$  is called integral if it consists only of such functions.

**2.2.** There is a one-to-one correspondence between partitions and Young diagrams, the latter being stacks of  $1 \times 1$  boxes placed in the corner of the first quadrant. For example, the Young diagram:

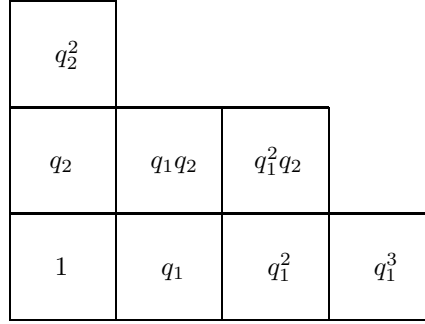


Figure 1

represents the partition  $(4, 3, 1)$ , because it has 4 boxes on the first row, 3 boxes on the second row, and 1 box on the third row. The monomials displayed in Figure 1 are called the **weights** of the boxes they are in, and are defined by the formula:

$$\chi_\square = q_1^x q_2^y \quad (2.2)$$

where  $(x, y)$  are the coordinates of the southwest corner of the box in question. We call the integer:

$$c_\square = x - y \quad (2.3)$$

the **content** of the box, and note that  $c_\square$  is constant across diagonals. Finally, to every box in a Young diagram we may associate its **arm-length** and **leg-length**:

$$a(\square) \text{ and } l(\square) \in \mathbb{Z}_{\geq 0}$$

These numbers count the distance between the box  $\square$  and the right and top borders of the partition, respectively. For example, the box of weight  $q_2$  in Figure 1 has  $a(\square) = 2$  and  $l(\square) = 1$ . We will write:

$$c_\lambda = \sum_{\square \in \lambda} c_\square \quad \chi_\lambda = \prod_{\square \in \lambda} \chi_\square \quad (2.4)$$

We write  $\mu \leq \lambda$  if the Young diagram of  $\mu$  is completely contained in that of  $\lambda$ , and call  $\lambda \setminus \mu$  a **skew Young diagram**. If such a skew diagram is a connected set of  $b$  boxes which contains no  $2 \times 2$  squares, we call it a  **$b$ -ribbon**. Note that the contents of the boxes of a  $b$ -ribbon  $R$  are consecutive integers. Set:

$$\mathbf{h}(\text{ribbon } R) = \max_{\square, \blacksquare \in R} y(\square) - y(\blacksquare)$$

A skew diagram  $S$  is called a **horizontal  $k$ -strip** of  $b$ -ribbons if it can be tiled with  $k$  such ribbons  $R_1, \dots, R_k$  in such a way that the the northwestern most box of  $R_i$  does not lie below a box of  $R_j$  for any  $1 \leq j \neq i \leq k$ . Note that such a tiling is always unique. We set:

$$\mathbf{h}(\text{strip } S) = \mathbf{h}(R_1) + \dots + \mathbf{h}(R_k)$$

The  **$b$ -core** of a partition  $\lambda$  is defined as the minimal partition which can be obtained by removing  $b$ -ribbons from  $\lambda$ . It is well known that the  $b$ -core does not depend on the set of ribbons we choose to remove, as long as this set is maximal.

**2.3.** We will now extend our field constants, and work instead with the rings:

$$\Lambda_{q_1, q_2} = \Lambda \bigotimes_{\mathbb{Z}} \mathbb{Z}[q_1^{\pm 1}, q_2^{\pm 1}] = \mathbb{Z}[q_1^{\pm 1}, q_2^{\pm 1}][x_1, x_2, \dots]^{\text{Sym}}$$

$$\tilde{\Lambda}_{q_1, q_2} = \tilde{\Lambda} \bigotimes_{\mathbb{Q}} \mathbb{Q}(q_1, q_2) = \mathbb{Q}(q_1, q_2)[x_1, x_2, \dots]^{\text{Sym}}$$

The parameters  $q_1$  and  $q_2$  are normally denoted by  $q$  and  $t^{-1}$  in Macdonald polynomial theory. We choose to change the notation here, so as to not conflict with that of  $q$ -Fock spaces. Since the Macdonald inner product respects the degree of symmetric polynomials and the Hopf algebra structure of  $\tilde{\Lambda}_{q_1, q_2}$ , it is uniquely determined by the pairing of  $p_k$  with itself:

$$\langle \cdot, \cdot \rangle_0 : \tilde{\Lambda}_{q_1, q_2} \bigotimes_{\mathbb{Q}(q_1, q_2)} \tilde{\Lambda}_{q_1, q_2} \longrightarrow \mathbb{Q}(q_1, q_2) \quad (2.5)$$

$$\langle p_k, p_k \rangle_0 = k \cdot \frac{1 - q_1^k}{1 - q_2^{-k}}$$

Macdonald polynomials  $\{P_\lambda\}_{\lambda \text{ partition}}$  are the only orthogonal basis of  $\tilde{\Lambda}_{q_1, q_2}$ :

$$\langle P_\lambda, P_\mu \rangle_0 = 0 \quad \forall \lambda \neq \mu$$

which is unitriangular in the basis of monomial symmetric functions:

$$P_\lambda = m_\lambda + \sum_{\mu \triangleleft \lambda} m_\mu c_\lambda^\mu \quad (2.6)$$

for certain coefficients  $c_\lambda^\mu \in \mathbb{Q}(q_1, q_2)$ . In the above formula, recall that the **dominance ordering** on partitions of the same size  $|\mu| = |\lambda|$  is:

$$\mu \trianglelefteq \lambda \quad \text{if} \quad \mu_1 + \dots + \mu_i \leq \lambda_1 + \dots + \lambda_i \quad \forall i \quad (2.7)$$

An element of  $\tilde{\Lambda}_{q_1, q_2}$  is called integral if it lies in the image of  $\Lambda_{q_1, q_2} \hookrightarrow \tilde{\Lambda}_{q_1, q_2}$ . Because the coefficients  $c_\lambda^\mu$  of (2.6) are rational functions in general, Macdonald polynomials are not integral. However, the following renormalization:

$$\tilde{J}_\lambda = P_\lambda \cdot q_2^{-|\lambda|} \prod_{\square \in \lambda} \left( q_2^{l(\square)+1} - q_1^{a(\square)} \right) \quad (2.8)$$

is integral. It is well-known that the pairing of  $\tilde{J}_\lambda$  with itself is given by:

$$\langle \tilde{J}_\lambda, \tilde{J}_\mu \rangle_0 = \delta_\mu^\lambda \cdot q_2^{-|\lambda|} \prod_{\square \in \lambda} \left( q_2^{l(\square)+1} - q_1^{a(\square)} \right) \left( q_2^{l(\square)} - q_1^{a(\square)+1} \right) \quad (2.9)$$

### 3. FOCK REPRESENTATION AND GLOBAL CANONICAL BASES

**3.1.** We recall the explicit construction of the action of the quantum affine algebra  $U_q \widehat{\mathfrak{gl}}_b$  on the  $q$ -Fock space  $\Lambda_q$ , following Kashiwara-Miwa-Stern [18] and Leclerc-Thibon [20, 21, 22]. The **standard basis** in  $\Lambda_q$  will be denoted by  $|\lambda\rangle$ , so we define:

$$\Lambda_q = \bigoplus_{\lambda \text{ partition}} \mathbb{Q}(q) \cdot |\lambda\rangle$$

Consider partitions  $\lambda, \mu$  such that the former is obtained from the latter by adding an  $i$ -**node**, by which we mean a box  $\blacksquare$  with content  $\equiv i$  modulo  $b$ . We call this box a **removable  $i$ -node** for  $\lambda$  and an **indent  $i$ -node** for  $\mu$ . Let  $I_i(\mu)$  be the number of indent  $i$ -nodes of  $\mu$ ,  $R_i(\lambda)$  the number of removable  $i$ -nodes of  $\lambda$ ,  $I_i^l(\lambda, \mu)$  (resp.  $R_i^l(\lambda, \mu)$ ) the number of indent  $i$ -nodes (resp. of removable  $i$ -nodes) situated to the left of  $\blacksquare$ , and similarly, let  $I_i^r(\lambda, \mu)$  and  $R_i^r(\lambda, \mu)$  be the corresponding numbers of nodes located on the right of  $\blacksquare$ . Set:

$$N_i(\lambda) = I_i(\lambda) - R_i(\lambda)$$

for all partitions  $\lambda$ , as well as:

$$N_i^l(\lambda, \mu) = I_i^l(\lambda, \mu) - R_i^l(\lambda, \mu)$$

$$N_i^r(\lambda, \mu) = I_i^r(\lambda, \mu) - R_i^r(\lambda, \mu)$$

for all pairs  $\lambda, \mu$  such that  $\lambda \setminus \mu$  consists of an  $i$ -node  $\blacksquare$ . Then the following assignments:

$$e_i|\lambda\rangle = \sum_{\substack{\lambda/\mu \text{ is} \\ \text{an } i\text{-node}}} q^{N_i^l(\lambda, \mu)} |\mu\rangle, \quad f_i|\mu\rangle = \sum_{\substack{\lambda/\mu \text{ is} \\ \text{an } i\text{-node}}} q^{N_i^r(\lambda, \mu)} |\lambda\rangle, \quad (3.1)$$

$$q^{h_i}|\lambda\rangle = q^{N_i(\lambda)}|\lambda\rangle, \quad q^D|\lambda\rangle = q^{N_0(\lambda)}|\lambda\rangle \quad (3.2)$$

give rise to an action of  $U_q \widehat{\mathfrak{sl}}_b$  on the Fock space  $\Lambda_q$ . One wishes to enhance (3.1)–(3.2) to an action of:

$$U_q \widehat{\mathfrak{gl}}_b = U_q \widehat{\mathfrak{sl}}_b \otimes U_q \widehat{\mathfrak{gl}}_1$$

on the Fock space, where the  $q$ -Heisenberg algebra is:

$$U_q \widehat{\mathfrak{gl}}_1 = \mathbb{Q}(q) \langle \dots, B_{-2}, B_{-1}, B_1, B_2, \dots \rangle / [B_k, B_l] - k\delta_{k+l}^0 [b]_q^k$$

where  $[b]_x = 1 + x + \dots + x^{b-1}$ . In other words, we must define an action of the generators  $B_k$  on Fock space which commutes with the one prescribed by formulas (3.1)–(3.2). To do so, let us consider the following alternative system of generators:

$$\sum_{k=0}^{\infty} V_{\pm k} z^k = \exp \left( \sum_{k=1}^{\infty} \frac{B_{\mp k} z^k}{k} \right)$$

In [19], the authors introduced the following action  $U_q \widehat{\mathfrak{gl}}_1 \curvearrowright \Lambda_q$  and showed that it commutes with the action of  $U_q \widehat{\mathfrak{sl}}_b$  defined in (3.1)–(3.2), thus giving rise to an action  $U_q \widehat{\mathfrak{gl}}_b \curvearrowright \Lambda_q$ :

$$V_k|\mu\rangle = \sum_{\lambda} (-q)^{-\mathbf{h}(\lambda/\mu)} |\lambda\rangle, \quad V_{-k}|\lambda\rangle = \sum_{\mu} (-q)^{-\mathbf{h}(\lambda/\mu)} |\mu\rangle \quad (3.3)$$

where the sums go over all horizontal  $k$ -strips of  $b$ -ribbons  $\lambda/\mu$ , as in Subsection 2.2.

**3.2.** As observed by Leclerc and Thibon, there is a unique involution of the Fock space  $\Lambda_q$  satisfying:

- (1) Semilinearity:  $\overline{a(q)x + b(q)y} = a(q^{-1})\overline{x} + b(q^{-1})\overline{y}$
- (2) Identity on vacuum:  $\overline{|\emptyset\rangle} = |\emptyset\rangle$
- (3) Invariance under the creation operators:  $\overline{f_i v} = f_i \overline{v}$ ,  $\overline{B_{-k} v} = B_{-k} \overline{v}$ .

Indeed, products of  $f_i$  and  $B_{-k}$  applied to the vacuum span the Fock space, and this implies uniqueness. Note that  $\overline{V_k v} = V_k \overline{v}$  since the operators  $V_k$  are monomials in the generators  $B_{-k}$  with constant coefficients. Define the matrix  $A_b(q) = (a_{\lambda}^{\mu}(q))$  by the equation

$$\overline{|\lambda\rangle} = \sum_{\mu} a_{\lambda}^{\mu}(q) \cdot |\mu\rangle. \quad (3.4)$$

Clearly,  $A_b(q)A_b(q^{-1}) = \text{Id}$  by semilinearity (1).

**Theorem 3.5.** ([21, 22]) *The matrix  $A_b(q)$  has the following properties:*

- a)  $a_{\lambda}^{\mu}(q) \in \mathbb{Z}[q, q^{-1}]$
- b)  $a_{\lambda}^{\mu}(q) = 0$  unless  $|\lambda| = |\mu|$ ,  $\mu \leq \lambda$  and  $\lambda, \mu$  have the same  $b$ -core
- c)  $a_{\lambda}^{\lambda}(q) = 1$
- d)  $a_{\lambda}^{\mu}(q) = a_{\mu'}^{\lambda'}(q)$ .

*Example 3.6.* Let us compute the matrix  $A_2(q)$  in degree 2. We have  $f_0|\emptyset\rangle = |(1)\rangle$  and

$$f_1 f_0 |\emptyset\rangle = f_1 |(1)\rangle = |(2)\rangle + q|(1, 1)\rangle, \quad \text{while} \quad V_1 |\emptyset\rangle = |(2)\rangle - q^{-1} |(1, 1)\rangle$$

By condition (3), the vectors  $f_1 f_0 |\emptyset\rangle$  and  $V_1 |\emptyset\rangle$  should be preserved by the bar-involution, so the matrix:

$$T = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 1 \\ q & -q^{-1} \end{pmatrix}$$

satisfies  $A_2(q)T(q^{-1}) = T(q)$ . We conclude that:

$$A_2(q) = T(q)T(q^{-1})^{-1} = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 \\ q - q^{-1} & 1 \end{pmatrix}.$$

*Remark 3.7.* A similar method can be used to compute the matrix  $A_b(q)$  in general: using the matrices of  $f_i$  and  $V_i$  defined by (3.1)–(3.3), one can write a basis of bar-invariant vectors in  $\Lambda_q$ , write their coordinates in a matrix  $T$  and obtain  $A_b(q) = T(q)T(q^{-1})^{-1}$ . See [20] for further details. Note that this approach does not explain the triangularity of  $A_b(q)$ .

**3.3.** We will also encounter the **costandard basis**  $\overline{|\lambda\rangle}$  of  $\Lambda_q$ . By definition,  $A_b(q)$  is the transition matrix between the standard and the costandard bases. Furthermore, the action of the creation operators in the costandard basis is given by the following equations:

$$f_i \overline{|\mu\rangle} = \overline{f_i |\mu\rangle} = \sum_{\lambda} q^{N_i^r(\lambda, \mu)} |\lambda\rangle = \sum_{\lambda} q^{-N_i^r(\lambda, \mu)} \overline{|\lambda\rangle}, \quad (3.8)$$

and similarly:

$$V_k \overline{|\mu\rangle} = \sum_{\lambda} (-q)^{\mathbf{h}(\lambda \setminus \mu)} \overline{|\lambda\rangle}, \quad (3.9)$$

where the sums over  $\lambda$  and  $\mu$  are the same as in (3.1) and (3.3).

*Remark 3.10.* Since the Fock space is an irreducible representation of  $U_q \widehat{\mathfrak{gl}}_b$ , the equations (3.1)–(3.3) and (3.8)–(3.9) define the standard and the costandard bases completely.

Furthermore, [21, 22] define yet another basis in the Fock space called the *global canonical basis*.

**Theorem 3.11.** ([21, 22]) *There exist unique bases  $G^{\pm}(\lambda)$  in  $\Lambda_q$  such that:*

- (1)  $\overline{G^{\pm}(\lambda)} = G^{\pm}(\lambda)$ .
- (2)  $G^{\pm}(\lambda) \cong |\lambda\rangle \pmod{q^{\pm 1} \Lambda[q^{\pm 1}]}$

Consider the matrix  $(d_{\lambda}^{\mu}(q))$  defined by the equation:

$$G^{+}(\lambda) = \sum_{\mu} d_{\lambda}^{\mu}(q) \cdot |\mu\rangle. \quad (3.12)$$

One can check that this matrix is lower-triangular, so  $d_{\lambda}^{\mu}(q) = 0$  unless  $\mu \leq \lambda$ .

*Example 3.13.* Let us compute the basis  $G^{+}$  using Example 3.6. By triangularity,

$$G^{+}(1, 1) = |(1, 1)\rangle, \quad G^{+}(2) = |(2)\rangle + \beta(q)|(1, 1)\rangle.$$

The bar-invariance implies  $\beta(q) - \beta(q^{-1}) = q - q^{-1}$  which, together with condition (2) in Theorem 3.11, uniquely determines  $\beta(q) = q$ . Therefore

$$(d_{\lambda}^{\mu}(q)) = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 \\ q & 1 \end{pmatrix}$$

#### 4. HILBERT SCHEMES AND STABLE BASES

**4.1.** We consider the Hilbert scheme  $\text{Hilb}_n$  of  $n$  points in the plane. This is a smooth quasi-projective variety of dimension  $2n$ . It is endowed with a torus action:

$$T = \mathbb{C}_q^* \times \mathbb{C}_t^* \curvearrowright \text{Hilb}_n \quad (4.1)$$

In the above formula,  $q$  and  $t$  are equivariant parameters, namely the standard coordinates on rank 1 tori. We will often denote  $q_1 = qt$  and  $q_2 = qt^{-1}$  and think of these monomials as the torus characters acting on the coordinate lines of  $\mathbb{C}^2$ . Fixed points of the Hilbert scheme with respect to the torus action (4.1) are monomial ideals:

$$I_{\lambda} = (x^{\lambda_1-1}, x^{\lambda_2-1}y, x^{\lambda_3-2}y^2, \dots) \in \text{Hilb}_n \quad (4.2)$$

for any partition  $\lambda = (\lambda_1 \geq \lambda_2 \geq \lambda_3 \geq \dots)$ . The torus character in the tangent space to  $\text{Hilb}_n$  at the fixed point  $I_{\lambda}$  is given by the well-known formula:

$$T_{\lambda} \text{Hilb}_n = \sum_{\square \in \lambda} \left( q_1^{a(\square)} q_2^{-l(\square)-1} + q_1^{-a(\square)-1} q_2^{l(\square)} \right) \quad (4.3)$$

We will work with the equivariant  $K$ -theory group:

$$K = \bigoplus_{n=0}^{\infty} K_{q,t}(\text{Hilb}_n)$$

By definition,  $K$  is the additive group generated by the classes of  $\mathbb{C}_q^* \times \mathbb{C}_t^*$ -equivariant vector bundles on Hilbert schemes  $\text{Hilb}_n$ , modulo relations imposed by exact sequences. Important elements of  $K$  are the skyscraper sheaves at the torus fixed points (4.2), which we denote by the same letter as the fixed point itself:

$$[\tilde{I}_\lambda] \in K$$

Recall the equivariant localization formula, which expresses any class  $f \in K$  in terms of its restrictions to torus fixed points:

$$f = \sum_{\lambda \vdash n} \frac{f|_\lambda \cdot [\tilde{I}_\lambda]}{[T_\lambda \text{Hilb}_n]} \quad (4.4)$$

where in the denominator we write  $[x] = 1 - x^{-1}$  and extend this notation additively:  $[x + y] = [x] \cdot [y]$ . Because of the presence of denominators, the equality (4.4) holds in the localized  $K$ -theory group:

$$\tilde{K} = K \bigotimes_{\mathbb{Z}[q_1^{\pm 1}, q_2^{\pm 1}]} \mathbb{Q}(q_1, q_2)$$

In this localization, we may renormalize the classes of fixed points:

$$[I_\lambda] = \frac{[\tilde{I}_\lambda]}{[T_\lambda \text{Hilb}_n]} \in \tilde{K}$$

The restriction of a class to a fixed point is precisely its coefficient when expanded in the basis  $[I_\lambda]$ :

$$f = \sum_{\lambda \vdash n} f|_\lambda \cdot [I_\lambda] \quad (4.5)$$

**4.2.** The well-known Bridgeland-King-Reid construction is an equivalence of derived categories, which in particular allows one to identify:

$$K \cong \Lambda_{q_1, q_2} \quad (4.6)$$

Haiman showed that the classes of fixed points correspond to **modified Macdonald polynomials**  $\tilde{H}_\lambda$ :

$$[\tilde{I}_\lambda] \leftrightarrow \tilde{H}_\lambda$$

where  $\tilde{H}_\lambda[X] = \tilde{J}_\lambda \left[ \frac{X}{1 - q_2^{-k}} \right]$  is the image of (2.8) under the standard plethysm. We recall that “plethysm” is just another word for the algebra homomorphism:

$$\varphi : \tilde{\Lambda}_{q_1, q_2} \rightarrow \tilde{\Lambda}_{q_1, q_2} \quad \varphi(p_k) = \frac{p_k}{1 - q_2^{-k}}$$

Because of this plethysm, it makes sense to study the following modification of the inner product (2.5):

$$\langle \cdot, \cdot \rangle : \tilde{\Lambda}_{q_1, q_2} \bigotimes_{\mathbb{Q}(q_1, q_2)} \tilde{\Lambda}_{q_1, q_2} \longrightarrow \mathbb{Q}(q_1, q_2) \quad (4.7)$$

$$\left\langle f \left[ \frac{X}{1 - q_2^{-1}} \right], g \left[ \frac{X}{1 - q_2} \right] \right\rangle = \langle f, g \rangle_0$$

which explicitly is generated by the following formula for the pairing of  $p_k$  with itself:

$$\langle p_k, p_k \rangle = k \cdot (1 - q_1^k) (1 - q_2^k)$$

With respect to this inner product, (2.9) implies on general grounds that:

$$\langle \tilde{H}_\lambda, \tilde{H}_\mu \rangle = \delta_\mu^\lambda \cdot (-1)^{|\lambda|} \prod_{\square \in \lambda} \left( q_2^{l(\square)+1} - q_1^{a(\square)} \right) \left( q_2^{l(\square)} - q_1^{a(\square)+1} \right) \quad (4.8)$$

Meanwhile, the natural Euler form is:

$$(\tilde{H}_\lambda, \tilde{H}_\mu) = \delta_\mu^\lambda \cdot [T_\lambda \text{Hilb}_n] = \delta_\mu^\lambda \prod_{\square \in \lambda} \left( 1 - q_1^{-a(\square)} q_2^{l(\square)+1} \right) \left( 1 - q_1^{a(\square)+1} q_2^{-l(\square)} \right) \quad (4.9)$$

Comparing (4.8) with (4.9), we conclude that  $\langle f, g \rangle = (\nabla f, g)$ , where the Bergeron–Garsia operator  $\nabla$  is defined to be diagonal in the basis of modified Macdonald polynomials:

$$\nabla : \Lambda_{q_1, q_2} \longrightarrow \Lambda_{q_1, q_2}, \quad \tilde{H}_\lambda \mapsto \tilde{H}_\lambda \cdot \chi_\lambda$$



where  $\chi_\lambda$  was defined in (2.4). If we observe that  $\chi_\lambda$  is nothing but the torus weight of the restriction of the line bundle  $\mathcal{O}(1)$  to the fixed point  $\lambda$ , then the operator  $\nabla$  corresponds to the operator of multiplication by  $\mathcal{O}(1)$  under the isomorphism (4.6).

**4.3.** In [24], Maulik and Okounkov defined the **stable basis** for the cohomology of a wide class of symplectic resolutions  $X$ . The  $K$ -theoretic version of their construction has not yet been published, but the interested reader can read a brief survey in [29]. We will review their particular construction in the case at hand  $X = \text{Hilb}_n$ :

$$\forall m \in \mathbb{R} \setminus \mathbb{Q} \quad \rightsquigarrow \quad \text{an integral basis } \{s_\lambda^m\}_{\lambda \vdash n} \in K_T(\text{Hilb}_n) \quad (4.10)$$

which is triangular in terms of renormalized fixed points:

$$s_\lambda^m = \sum_{\mu \trianglelefteq \lambda} \gamma_\lambda^\mu [I_\mu] \quad \text{where} \quad \gamma_\lambda^\lambda = \prod_{\square \in \lambda} \left( q_2^{l(\square)} - q_1^{a(\square)+1} \right) \quad (4.11)$$

and the coefficients  $\gamma_\lambda^\mu \in \mathbb{Z}[q^{\pm 1}, t^{\pm 1}]$  have the property:

$$\min \deg \gamma_\lambda^\mu(q, t) \geq n(\lambda) + m \cdot (c_\mu - c_\lambda) \quad (4.12)$$

$$\max \deg \gamma_\lambda^\mu(q, t) \leq n(\lambda') + |\lambda| + m \cdot (c_\mu - c_\lambda) \quad (4.13)$$

Recall that  $n(\lambda) = \sum_{\square \in \lambda} l(\square)$ . Here and throughout this paper, “min deg” and “max deg” refer to the minimal and maximal degrees of a Laurent polynomial in the variable  $t$ . Formulas (4.12)–(4.13) are arranged so that when  $\lambda = \mu$ , the leading coefficient of (4.11) forces the two inequalities to be equalities. Maulik–Okounkov claim that for any  $m \in \mathbb{R} \setminus \mathbb{Q}$ , there is a unique integral basis with properties (4.11), (4.12), (4.13). Moreover, the basis is unchanged under small perturbations of  $m$ . Note that uniqueness implies:

$$s_\lambda^{m+1} = \frac{\nabla s_\lambda^m}{\chi_\lambda} \quad (4.14)$$

*Remark 4.15.* Geometrically, we may think of the flow given by the rank one torus  $\mathbb{C}_t^*$  on  $\text{Hilb}_n$ . There is a flow line from  $I_\mu$  to  $I_\lambda$  only if  $\mu \triangleleft \lambda$ , and conversely, if  $\mu \triangleleft \lambda$  then there exists a broken flow line:

$$I_\mu \rightarrow I_{\nu_1} \rightarrow \dots \rightarrow I_{\nu_k} \rightarrow I_\lambda$$

At each fixed point, the flow divides torus fixed tangent directions into either attracting or repelling, and this is determined by whether the power of  $t$  in that tangent direction is positive or negative. The  $K$ -theory class:

$$\prod_{\square \in \lambda} \left( q_2^{l(\square)} - q_1^{a(\square)+1} \right) \cdot |\lambda\rangle$$

coincides with the localized structure sheaf of the attracting submanifold at  $\lambda$ , up to a monomial multiple. Then (4.11) means that we define the stable basis vector  $s_\lambda^m$  by correcting the attracting submanifold of  $\lambda$  with contributions that come from “downstream” fixed points  $\mu \triangleleft \lambda$ .

**4.4.** The existence and uniqueness of (4.10) also holds for  $m \in \mathbb{Q}$ , but we must require either (4.12) or (4.13) to be a strict inequality. Fix a rational slope  $m \in \mathbb{Q}$ . Since the stable basis is locally constant on a small punctured neighborhood of  $m$ , we have the two different bases:

$$\{s_\lambda^{m-\varepsilon}\}_{\lambda \text{ partition}} \subset \Lambda_{q_1, q_2} \supset \{s_\lambda^{m+\varepsilon}\}_{\lambda \text{ partition}}$$

Our main object of study will be the transition matrix between the above stable bases:

$$A : \Lambda_{q_1, q_2} \longrightarrow \Lambda_{q_1, q_2}$$

$$A(s_\lambda^{m+\varepsilon}) = s_\lambda^{m-\varepsilon}$$

for all partitions  $\lambda$ . When  $m = \frac{a}{b}$  with  $\gcd(a, b) = 1$ , we will relate the matrix  $A$  with the representation theory of  $U_q \widehat{\mathfrak{gl}}_b$ , as in Section 3. Specifically, we consider the renormalized stable basis given by:

$$\begin{aligned} \tilde{s}_\lambda^{m \pm \varepsilon} &= s_\lambda^{m \pm \varepsilon} \cdot o_\lambda^m \cdot \prod_{i=1}^{\lambda \setminus \text{core } \lambda} \prod_{k=1}^b \prod_{j=1}^{b-1} q^{\#_j^i} \\ &= s_\lambda^{m \pm \varepsilon} \cdot o_\lambda^m \cdot \prod_{i=1}^{\lambda \setminus \text{core } \lambda} \prod_{k=1}^b \prod_{j=1}^{b-1} q^{\#_j^i} \end{aligned} \quad (4.16)$$

where the product is taken over any maximal set of  $b$ -ribbons contained in  $\lambda$ , and:

$$\#_j^i = \begin{cases} mj - \lfloor mj \rfloor & \text{if the } j\text{-th step in the ribbon } R_i \text{ is to the right} \\ \lceil mj \rceil - mj & \text{if the } j\text{-th step in the ribbon } R_i \text{ is down} \end{cases}$$

**Conjecture 4.17.** *In the renormalized stable basis, we have:*

$$\tilde{s}_\lambda^{m-\varepsilon} = A(\tilde{s}_\lambda^{m+\varepsilon}) = \sum_{\mu} a_\lambda^\mu(q) \cdot \tilde{s}_\mu^{m+\varepsilon}$$

where  $(a_\lambda^\mu(q))$  is the matrix of the Leclerc-Thibon involution (3.4).

**4.5.** It is clear from the definition that the stable bases are locally constant in the parameter  $m$ . More precisely, we say that the stable basis for  $\text{Hilb}_n$  has a **wall** at  $m$  if  $s^{m-\varepsilon} \neq s^{m+\varepsilon}$  for some small  $\varepsilon > 0$ .

**Proposition 4.18.** *If  $m = \frac{a}{b}$  with  $\gcd(a, b) = 1$  is a wall for  $\text{Hilb}_n$ , then the following statements hold:*

- a)  $b \leq n(n-1)$ .
- b) *The transition matrix between  $s^{m+\varepsilon}$  and  $s^{m-\varepsilon}$  is block-triangular. Two partitions  $\lambda$  and  $\mu$  belong to the same block if  $m \cdot (c_\lambda - c_\mu) \in \mathbb{Z}$ .*

**Proof** Since  $|c_\lambda|, |c_\mu| \leq \frac{n(n-1)}{2}$ , we conclude that:

$$b \leq c_\lambda - c_\mu \leq n(n-1).$$

which implies (a). Part (b) is immediate from equations (4.12) and (4.13).  $\square$

Conjecture 4.17 implies stronger constraints on the set of walls than Proposition 4.18 does, and it also refines the blocks in the the wall-crossing matrices:

**Proposition 4.19.** *Assume that Conjecture 4.17 holds and  $m = \frac{a}{b}$  is a wall for  $\text{Hilb}_n$ ,  $\gcd(a, b) = 1$ . Then the following statements hold:*

- a)  $b \leq n$
- b) *The transition matrix between  $s^{m+\varepsilon}$  and  $s^{m-\varepsilon}$  is block-triangular. Two partitions  $\lambda$  and  $\mu$  belong to the same block if they have the same  $b$ -core.*

**Proof** Part (b) follows from Theorem 3.5 (b). Suppose for the purpose of contradiction that  $b > n$ . Then every partition of  $n$  is its own  $b$ -core, so all blocks are of size 1. Since the transition matrix should have 1's on the diagonal, it is an identity matrix, and therefore  $m = \frac{a}{b}$  is not a wall.  $\square$

## 5. HEISENBERG ACTIONS

To prove Conjecture 4.17, for each  $m = \frac{a}{b}$  one needs to present an action of  $U_q \widehat{\mathfrak{gl}}_b$  on the Fock space such that the matrices of the generators in the renormalized stable bases  $\tilde{s}^{m-\varepsilon}$  and  $\tilde{s}^{m+\varepsilon}$  have particularly nice form. In this section, we present such an action of the diagonal Heisenberg subalgebra:

$$U_q \widehat{\mathfrak{gl}}_1 \subset U_q \widehat{\mathfrak{gl}}_b$$

following [28]. We will use a remarkable algebra  $\mathcal{A}$  over the field  $\mathbb{Q}(q, t)$ , which is known by many names:

- The double shuffle algebra
- The Hall algebra of an elliptic curve
- The doubly-deformed  $W_{1+\infty}$ -algebra
- The spherical double affine Hecke algebra (DAHA) of type  $GL_\infty$
- $U_{q,t}(\ddot{\mathfrak{gl}}_1)$

See [10, 31, 27] for various isomorphisms between different presentations of  $\mathcal{A}$ . It is known that the group  $SL(2, \mathbb{Z})$  acts on  $\mathcal{A}$  by automorphisms. Furthermore, there is a natural  $q$ -Heisenberg subalgebra of  $\mathcal{A}$ , which in the DAHA presentation is generated by symmetric polynomials in  $X_i$  and their conjugates. By applying automorphisms  $\gamma \in SL(2, \mathbb{Z})$  to this subalgebra, we get new  $q$ -Heisenberg subalgebras:

$$\mathcal{A} \supset \mathcal{A}^{(m)} = \mathbb{Q}(q, t) \left\langle \dots, B_{-2}^{(m)}, B_{-1}^{(m)}, B_1^{(m)}, B_2^{(m)}, \dots \right\rangle$$

labeled by rational numbers  $m = a/b$ , where  $\gamma(1, 0) = (b, a)$ . We will call  $\mathcal{A}^{(m)}$  the **slope  $m$  subalgebra** in  $\mathcal{A}$ . The following results relate  $\mathcal{A}^{(m)}$  to slope  $m$  stable bases.

**Theorem 5.1.** [11, 31, 26] *There is an action of  $\mathcal{A}$  on  $\Lambda_{q_1, q_2}$ , where  $q_1 = qt$  and  $q_2 = qt^{-1}$ .*

**Theorem 5.2.** [28] *The action of the slope  $m$  subalgebra  $\mathcal{A}^{(m)}$  in the renormalized stable basis  $\tilde{s}^{m+\varepsilon}$  is given by equations (3.3).*

It turns out that the action of the slope  $m$  subalgebra in the stable basis  $\tilde{s}^{m-\varepsilon}$  can be described in similar terms, by analogy with the proof of *loc. cit.*

**Theorem 5.3.** *The action of the slope  $m$  subalgebra  $\mathcal{A}^{(m)}$  in the renormalized stable basis  $\tilde{s}^{m-\varepsilon}$  is given by equations (3.9), i.e. replacing  $q \leftrightarrow q^{-1}$  in Theorem 5.2.*

Conjecture 4.17 can be now reformulated in the following way, which is potentially more interesting for geometric applications.

**Conjecture 5.4.** *Given  $m = \frac{a}{b}$  with  $\gcd(a, b) = 1$ , there is an action of the quantum affine algebra  $U_q \widehat{\mathfrak{sl}}_b$  on the Fock space, satisfying the following conditions:*

- a) *It commutes with the action of the slope  $m$  Heisenberg subalgebra  $\mathcal{A}^{(m)}$*
- b) *The action of the creation operators  $f_i$  in the renormalized stable basis  $\tilde{s}^{m+\varepsilon}$  is given by (3.8).*
- c) *The action of the creation operators  $f_i$  in the renormalized stable basis  $\tilde{s}^{m-\varepsilon}$  is given by (3.1).*

**Theorem 5.5.** *Conjectures 4.17 and 5.4 are equivalent.*

**Proof** Assume that Conjecture 5.4 holds. By 5.4 (a) both  $\mathcal{A}^{(m)}$  and  $U_q \widehat{\mathfrak{sl}}_b$  generate an action of  $U_q \widehat{\mathfrak{gl}}_b$  on the Fock space. By Theorems 5.2 and 5.3, the bases  $\tilde{s}^{m+\varepsilon}$  and  $\tilde{s}^{m-\varepsilon}$  are respectively standard and costandard for this action (see Remark 3.10), so the transition matrix between them coincides with  $A_b(q)$ . Assume now that Conjecture 4.17 holds. Define the action of  $f_i$  by the matrices (3.1) in the basis  $\tilde{s}^{m+\varepsilon}$ . By Theorem 5.2, this action of  $U_q \widehat{\mathfrak{sl}}_b$  commutes with the action of  $\mathcal{A}^{(m)}$  and altogether one gets action of  $U_q \widehat{\mathfrak{gl}}_b$  on the Fock space, such that  $\tilde{s}^{m+\varepsilon}$  is the corresponding standard basis. By Conjecture 4.17,  $\tilde{s}^{m-\varepsilon}$  is the costandard basis for this action, so the matrices of  $f_i$  in the basis  $\tilde{s}^{m-\varepsilon}$  are given by (3.8).  $\square$

## 6. RELATION TO RATIONAL CHEREDNIK ALGEBRAS

**6.1.** Let  $V$  be a finite-dimensional vector space and let  $G \subset GL(V)$  be a finite group generated by reflections. Let  $S \subset G$  be the set of reflections, and let  $c : S \rightarrow \mathbb{C}$  be a conjugation-invariant function.

**Definition 6.1.** The rational Cherednik algebra  $H_c(G, V)$  attached to  $(G, V)$  is the quotient of  $\mathbb{C}[W] \ltimes T(V \oplus V^*)$  by the relations:

$$[x, x] = [y, y] = 0, \quad [y, x] = (x, y) - \sum_{s \in S} c(s)(\alpha_s, y)(\alpha_s^*, x)s,$$

where  $x, x' \in V^*$ ,  $y, y' \in V$  and  $\alpha_s$  is the equation of the reflecting hyperplane for  $s$ .

The category  $\mathcal{O}_c(G, V)$  is defined in [13] as the category of  $H_c(G, V)$ -modules which are finitely generated over  $\mathbb{C}[V]$  and locally nilpotent under  $V$ . For a representation  $U$  of  $G$ , let  $M_c(U)$  denote the Verma (or standard) module over  $H_c(G, V)$  induced from  $U$ , i.e.:

$$M_c(U) = H_c(G, V) \otimes_{\mathbb{C}[G] \ltimes TV} U$$

For the remainder of the paper, we will work in type  $A$ , assuming  $G = S_n$ ,  $c(s) = m$  identically, and  $V = \mathbb{C}^{n-1}$ . Irreducible representations  $V_\lambda$  of  $S_n$  are labeled by partitions  $\lambda \vdash n$ , and we denote  $M_m(\lambda) = M_m(V_\lambda)$ . The Verma module  $M_m(\lambda)$  has a unique irreducible quotient  $L_m(\lambda)$ . Clearly,  $M_m(\lambda)$  and  $L_m(\lambda)$  belong to the category  $\mathcal{O}_c(S_n, \mathbb{C}^{n-1})$ . The following results relate the representation theory of the rational Cherednik algebra to the constuctions of Leclerc and Thibon.

**Theorem 6.2.** *Fix  $m = \frac{a}{b}$  with  $\gcd(a, b) = 1$ . Then the composition series of  $M_m(\lambda)$  can be computed in terms of the global canonical basis for  $U_q \widehat{\mathfrak{gl}}_b$ :*

$$[M_m(\lambda)] = \sum_{\mu} d_{\lambda}^{\mu}(1) \cdot [L_m(\mu)], \tag{6.3}$$

where the coefficients  $d_{\lambda}^{\mu}$  are defined by (3.12).

**Proof** By [34, 23], the category  $\mathcal{O}_m(S_n, \mathbb{C}^{n-1})$  is equivalent to the category of modules over the  $q$ -Schur algebra  $S_q(n)$ , where  $q = \exp(\pi i/b)$ . Under this equivalence the Verma module  $M_m(\lambda)$  goes to the Weyl module  $W(\lambda)$  and simple modules go to simple modules. (6.3) follows from the main theorem of [35].  $\square$

**Theorem 6.4.** [32, 33] *Fix  $m = \frac{a}{b}$  with  $\gcd(a, b) = 1$ . There exist commuting categorical actions of  $\widehat{\mathfrak{sl}}_b$  and of the Heisenberg algebra on the category:*

$$\mathcal{O}_m = \bigoplus_n \mathcal{O}_m(S_n, \mathbb{C}^{n-1}).$$

*On the level of Grothendieck groups, these actions agree with the  $U_q \widehat{\mathfrak{gl}}_b$  action (3.1) and (3.3) at  $q = 1$ .*

The actions of Theorem 6.4 were constructed using the Bezrukavnikov–Etingof parabolic induction and restriction functors [3]. For example, the class of the unique finite-dimensional representation [1] can be computed as:

$$[L_m] = [L_m(b)] = B_{-1}^{(m)}(\mathbf{1}).$$

Finally, we note that the rational Cherednik algebra and its representations are naturally graded in such a way that  $x_i$  have degree 1,  $y_i$  have degree  $-1$  and  $\mathbb{C}[S_n]$  have degree 0. The graded characters of standard modules can be computed (up to an overall factor) as

$$\mathrm{ch}_t M_m(\lambda) = t^{-mc_\lambda} (1-t) s_\lambda \left[ \frac{X}{1-t} \right].$$

**6.2.** The algebra  $H_m$  is naturally filtered: both  $x_i$  and  $y_i$  lie in filtration part 1, while  $\mathbb{C}[S_n]$  lies in filtration part 0. One can easily see that  $\mathrm{gr} H_m \simeq \mathbb{C}[S_n] \ltimes \mathbb{C}[x_1, \dots, x_n, y_1, \dots, y_n]$ . If  $M$  is an  $H_m$ -module with a compatible filtration, then  $\mathrm{gr} M$  is a module over  $\mathrm{gr} H_m$ . By the work of Bridgeland–King–Reid [7] and Haiman [16, 17], such a module corresponds to a class in the derived category of the  $\mathrm{Hilb}_n$ . If, as in (4.6), we identify the  $(\mathbb{C}^*)^2$ -equivariant  $K$ -theory of  $\mathrm{Hilb}_n$  with the space of degree  $n$  symmetric polynomials, then the above chain of equivalences sends  $M$  to the bigraded Frobenius character of  $\mathrm{gr} M$ . If  $M$  is an object in the category  $\mathcal{O}_m$ , then  $y_1, \dots, y_n$  are nilpotent on  $M$ , so the corresponding complex of sheaves is supported on the subvariety:

$$\mathrm{Hilb}_n^{\{y=0\}} = \{p \in \mathrm{Hilb}_n : \lim_{t \rightarrow 0} t \cdot p \text{ exists}\}$$

In fact, this is an example of a more general construction [5, 6], which associates a generalization of category  $\mathcal{O}$  to a *conical symplectic resolution* with a chosen line bundle. For the Hilbert scheme, the choice of a line bundle corresponds to the choice of the parameter  $m$  in the rational Cherednik algebra. Okounkov and Bezrukavnikov conjectured that the stable basis in  $K(\mathrm{Hilb}_n)$  with parameter  $m$  consists of the images of associated graded spaces of Verma modules  $M_m(\lambda)$ .

**Conjecture 6.5.** [4] *Every representation in category  $\mathcal{O}_m$  admits a filtration such that the following statements hold:*

- a) *The filtration is compatible with the filtration on  $H_m$*
- b) *The bigraded Frobenius character of  $\mathrm{gr} M_m(\lambda)$  is equal to  $s_\lambda^m$ .*
- c) *This filtration is compatible with the induction/restriction functors in [3] and the morphisms.*
- d) *The categorical action of Theorem 6.4 admits a filtered lift, and it agrees with the  $U_q \widehat{\mathfrak{gl}}_b$  action (3.1) and (3.3), where  $q$  corresponds to the filtration shift.*
- e) *The filtration on finite-dimensional simples  $L_m$  agrees with the filtration constructed in [14].*

Conjecture 6.5 (d,e) supersedes our previous conjecture [15, Conjecture 5.5].

**Corollary 6.6.** *If Conjecture 6.5 holds, then the bigraded Frobenius character of  $L_m$  equals  $B_{-1}^{(m)}(\mathbf{1})$ .*

Based on the above discussion, we formulate a generalization of the Macdonald positivity conjecture that Haiman proved in [16].

**Conjecture 6.7.** *For all positive slopes  $m$ , the stable basis is Schur-positive:*

$$\tilde{s}_\lambda^m = \sum_{\mu} k_{\lambda, \mu}^m s_\mu, \quad k_{\lambda, \mu}^m \in \mathbb{Z}_{>0}[[q, t]].$$

Conjecture 6.7 would follow from Conjecture 6.5 (b) since  $\tilde{s}_\lambda^m$  would be a Frobenius character of a bigraded  $S_n$ -representation.

APPENDIX A. STABLE BASES FOR  $\text{HILB}_2$  AND  $\text{HILB}_3$ 

We list the stable bases for the Hilbert schemes of  $n = 2$  and  $3$  points and certain values of the slope  $m$ . We note that there is no wall-crossing at integers, so  $s^{m+\varepsilon} = s^{m-\varepsilon}$  if  $m \in \mathbb{Z}$ . The following are the matrices that go from the stable basis  $s_\lambda^{m+\varepsilon}$  to the plethystically modified Schur basis  $s_\lambda^0$ . Specifically, the number indicated in front of each matrix is  $m$ , and the  $\lambda$ -th column of each matrix denotes the expansion of the plethystically modified Schur functions  $s_\lambda^0$  in the stable basis at slope  $m + \varepsilon$ . We also factor these transition matrices as products of “wall-crossing” matrices, writing the coordinate of the wall as a subscript. We start with  $n = 2$ :

$$\frac{1}{2} \mapsto \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 \\ q_2 - \frac{1}{q_1} & 1 \end{pmatrix} \quad \frac{3}{2} \mapsto \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 \\ q_2 - \frac{1}{q_1} + \frac{q_2^2}{q_1} - \frac{q_2}{q_1^2} & 1 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 \\ q_2 - \frac{1}{q_1} & 1 \end{pmatrix}_{\frac{1}{2}} \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 \\ \frac{q_2^2}{q_1} - \frac{q_2}{q_1^2} & 1 \end{pmatrix}_{\frac{3}{2}}$$

The expansion of the stable bases into usual Schur functions has the form:

$$\begin{aligned} s_2^0 &= \frac{s_2}{1 - q_2^2} + \frac{s_{1,1}q_2}{1 - q_2^2} & s_{1,1}^0 &= \frac{s_2q_2}{1 - q_2^2} + \frac{s_{1,1}}{1 - q_2^2} \\ s_2^{1/2+\varepsilon} &= \left[ 1 + \frac{q_2}{q_1(1 - q_2^2)} \right] s_2 + \frac{s_{1,1}}{q_1(1 - q_2^2)} & s_{1,1}^{1/2+\varepsilon} &= \frac{s_2q_2}{1 - q_2^2} + \frac{s_{1,1}}{1 - q_2^2} \\ s_2^{3/2+\varepsilon} &= \left[ 1 + \frac{q_2}{q_1} + \frac{q_2^2}{q_1^2(1 - q_2^2)} \right] s_2 + \left[ \frac{1}{q_1} + \frac{q_2}{q_1^2(1 - q_2^2)} \right] s_{1,1} & s_{1,1}^{3/2+\varepsilon} &= \frac{s_2q_2}{1 - q_2^2} + \frac{s_{1,1}}{1 - q_2^2} \end{aligned}$$

Indeed, all the coefficients in the above expressions are nonnegative when expanded in  $|q_2| < 1$ . Finally, note that the characters of the simple representations of rational Cherednik algebras at  $m = 1/2$  and at  $m = 3/2$  can be expressed both in standard and in costandard bases near the corresponding wall:

$$\begin{aligned} \text{ch } L_{1/2} &= s_2 = s_2^0 - s_{1,1}^0 q_2 = s_2^{1/2+\varepsilon} - \frac{s_{1,1}^{1/2+\varepsilon}}{q_1} \\ \text{ch } L_{3/2} &= (q_1 + q_2)s_2 + s_{1,1} = s_2^{1/2+\varepsilon} q_1 - s_{1,1}^{1/2+\varepsilon} q_2 = s_2^{3/2+\varepsilon} q_1 - \frac{s_{1,1}^{3/2+\varepsilon} q_2}{q_1} \end{aligned}$$

For  $n = 3$  we just list the transition matrices between slope 0 and slope  $m + \varepsilon$ , and also their decomposition into simpler “wall-crossing” matrices:

$$\begin{aligned} \frac{1}{3} &\mapsto \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 \\ q_2 - \frac{1}{q_1} & 1 & 0 \\ \frac{1}{q_1^2} - \frac{q_2}{q_1^2} & q_2 - \frac{1}{q_1} & 1 \end{pmatrix} \\ \frac{1}{2} &\mapsto \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 \\ q_2 - \frac{1}{q_1} & 1 & 0 \\ \frac{1}{q_1^2} - \frac{q_2}{q_1^2} + \frac{q_2^2}{q_1} - \frac{q_2}{q_1} & q_2 - \frac{1}{q_1} & 1 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 \\ \frac{q_2^2}{q_1} - \frac{q_2}{q_1^2} & 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix}_{\frac{1}{2}} \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 \\ q_2 - \frac{1}{q_1} & 1 & 0 \\ \frac{1}{q_1^2} - \frac{q_2}{q_1^2} & q_2 - \frac{1}{q_1} & 1 \end{pmatrix}_{\frac{1}{3}} \\ \frac{2}{3} &\mapsto \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 \\ q_2 - \frac{1}{q_1} + \frac{q_2}{q_1} - \frac{1}{q_1^2} & 1 & 0 \\ q_2^3 - \frac{q_2^2}{q_1} + \frac{q_2^2}{q_1^2} - \frac{q_2^2}{q_1^2} + \frac{1}{q_1^2} - \frac{q_2}{q_1} & q_2^2 - \frac{q_2}{q_1} + q_2 - \frac{1}{q_1} & 1 \end{pmatrix} = \\ &= \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 \\ \frac{q_2}{q_1} - \frac{1}{q_1^2} & 1 & 0 \\ \frac{q_2^3}{q_1} - \frac{q_2^2}{q_1^2} & q_2^2 - \frac{q_2}{q_1} & 1 \end{pmatrix}_{\frac{2}{3}} \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 \\ \frac{q_2^2}{q_1} - \frac{q_2}{q_1^2} & 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix}_{\frac{1}{2}} \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 \\ q_2 - \frac{1}{q_1} & 1 & 0 \\ \frac{1}{q_1^2} - \frac{q_2}{q_1^2} & q_2 - \frac{1}{q_1} & 1 \end{pmatrix}_{\frac{1}{3}} \end{aligned}$$

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